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'We Have No Intention of Invading South,' Says President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung had talks with Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham on Dec. 4. (Rodong Sinmun, Dec. 5, 1983)

President Kim Il Sung December 3 stressed that his government has no intention to invade south Korea.

He said: "We have already made it clear more than once that we have no intention of 'invading the south.' We assert that the national reunification should be settled independently without any foreign interference and by peaceful means on condition that all foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea."

His statement reaffirmed Pyongyang's firm resolve to seek a negotiated settlement to Korea's reunification question and showed the so-called "threat from the north" advertized by the Chon Du Hwan junta is an execuse to prolong its dictatorial rule and suppress people's democratic rights in the name of "national security."

His remarks came in a speech at a banquet he hosted in honor of Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

The DPRK President in June this year also stated:

"We have already made it clear more than once that we will not 'invade the south.' As you have seen on your current visit to our country, we have built a great deal and are still continuing to build. We do not want to get these buildings destroyed in war. Our people want peace, not war." (The Presidential talk with the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, June 31, July 1 and 5)

The Guyanese President stressed the need to promote South-South cooperation and attacked the U.S. invasion of Grenada in his Dec. 3 banquet speech. (See Banquet Speeches Page 2)

A party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana led by President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham visited the DPRK from Dec. 3 through Dec. 5 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung held a series of talks with his Guyanese counterpart on Dec. 4 and 5.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was awarded "Koraima Order," an order of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on December 4.

8th Plenary Meeting Discusses Economic Issues; Personnel Changes Made

The Nov. 29-Dec.1 8th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted a decision on the national economic development plan for 1984 and elected Ho Dam Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and An Sung Hak, Hong Sang Ryong and Kim Bok Sin Alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

The plenary meeting was presided over by President Kim Il Sung. (See detailed report on page 3)

The following agenda was laid before the plenary meeting:

1. on the national economic development plan for 1984;
2. the organizational question.

Hong Song Ryong, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, delivered a report on the first item on the agenda.

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important concluding speech on the first item on the agenda.

The plenary meeting noted that the energetic efforts of the entire Party members and working people thoroughly to implement the decisions of the 6th Congress of the Party had brought about a big stride ahead in the struggle to attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction including 15 million tons of grain, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 15 million tons of steel and 1,500 million metres of textiles.

It noted that it is an important task to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction next year and thereby beat the targets of the second 7-Year Plan and make a radical advance in attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

What is important in fulfilling next year's tasks, stressed the plenary meeting, is to powerfully push ahead with construction on five fronts, that is, the Sunchon district front, the Chongjin district front, the Hamhung district front, the Anju district front and the Nampo district front, and thus open a definite prospect for attaining earlier than schedule the vast long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, normalize production on a high level in all domains of the national economy and markedly raise the material and cultural living standards of the people.

As a result of discussing the second agenda item, Chon Ha Chol was elected Member of the Party Central Committee.

Kim Gwang Jin, O Song Ryol, Choe Gwan Yong, Choe Dok Hong, Pak Yun Sok, Rim Tae Yong and Chu Chang Ju were elected Alternate members of the Party Central Committee to fill the vacancies.

Choe Jong Yong and Yun So were elected members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party to fill the vacancies.

Unrest and Arrests

Anti-"government" demonstrations calling for democratization are renewed on and off campus in the wake of Reagan's visit. (The following article was carried by the Far Eastern Economic Review on Dec. 8, 1983. Excerpts:)

Seoul: A new wave of student demonstrations has broken out on major university campuses in Seoul and other south Korean cities following United States President Ronald Reagan's state visit here last month. One student has already died in the protests after falling from a multistorey school building from where he was shouting anti-"government" slogans and the campus unrest is expected to get worse in the weeks ahead.

The students are demanding sweeping democratic reforms, including a new constitution under which the country can elect a president by direct, nationwide voting. They also want press freedom restored and an end to police surveillance of students. Policemen regularly attend classes in plain clothes to spy on students considered politically dangerous.

Sources within the dissident movement said 72 students were arrested during the two-week period prior to Reagan's visit on November 12-14. This, they said, is about two-and-a-half times the number of students arrested by police during a normal two-week period. The 72 students detained were in addition to about 400 political prisoners already held by the government on charges of unlawful assembly and demonstration, of whom 300 are said to be students.

The alarming number of arrests and imprisonments reflects the government's resolve to suppress these disturbances at all costs and to stop them from spreading to other campuses or to the streets. But student activists claim that tense campus confrontations between students and police, which often lead to rock-throwing and the firing of teargas canisters to disperse crowds, is producing a growing number of injuries to students. A student at Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul suffered severe burns on November 9 when he was hit in the face by a teargas canister. He and Hwang Chong Ha, the Seoul National University student who slipped from a window sill and plunged to his death on November 16, were among half a dozen students killed or badly injured during recent confrontations with riot police.

Recently, students have devised a new and dangerous method of avoiding immediate arrest for anti-"government" activity by the ever-present police. A protest leader ties a rope around his body and hangs precariously from a school building with a bullhorn in one hand and a knife in the other – shouting anti-"government" slogans through the bullhorn and threatening to cut the rope when the police try to intervene. Some of these students have cut themselves loose, falling to the ground and breaking bones on impact.

Radical students defend these extreme antics. "This is the only way to have three minutes of complete freedom to shout slogans, even if it sometimes costs our lives," one student explained. Two years ago, another student plunged to his death from the fourth floor of a library building at Seoul National University, shouting: "Down with Chun Doo Hwan." Alarmed by the radical trend, moderate dissidents are demanding that the "government"order the police-off campuses. But officials say once they are withdrawn, unrestrained demonstrations could follow.

Some students also are breaking with tradition by moving their anti-"government" activities off campus and attacking isolated police stations in small groups. In mid-November small bands of roving students threw rocks at and smashed the windows of two police stations along two of Seoul's busy thoroughfares and attacked the offices of two legislators belonging to Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party. Another of their targets was the offices of the *Seoul Shinmun*, a "government" daily newspaper. Although damage was slight, the attacks were seen as evidence that campus dissidents were taking their struggle off campus and into the streets in urban-guerilla fashion.

None of this recent violence has been reported in the local press, but foreigners here who know of the demonstrations are astonished that they can take place while the country appears to be united behind the Chun "government" in the wake of two recent national tragedies: the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines passenger jet and the October 9 Rangoon bombing which killed 17 south Koreans including four cabinet members. Chun has seized on these events to strengthen his argument that security against threats from North Korea must take priority over political liberalization.

The Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, 65, a human-rights activist who was jailed three times for his activities by late president Park Chung Hee, said: "I don't think the Chun regime can any more use the pretext of national security to continue political repression . . . it wouldn't."

The "government", which recently loosened restrictions on debate within the "National Assembly", the country's parliament, oppose further concessions. The government's retaliation against all political demonstrations has escalated in proportion to their intensity. Prison terms for students arrested for demonstrating against the "government" averaged up to 12 months in 1981, but rose to 24 months last year and even to 36 months in 1983, sources in the Protestant Churches' Human Rights Movement said.

The increased length of these sentences is said to have been matched by harsher prison conditions. Tighter restrictions have been enforced over what books prisoners can read, and prisoners can now receive food and clothing only from members of their immediate families, church sources said.

Condemns Invasion on Grenada by U.S. As Grave Criminal Act Which Disturbs World Peace

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of December 3 in honor of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Mr. Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and made a speech.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham,

Dear guests from Guyana,

Comrades and friends,

I am very much pleased today that you, Comrade President, my brother and comrade-in-arms with whom I have formed close intimacy on the same road of independence against imperialism, have come to our country again, and I warmly welcome you.

Esteemed Comrade President, you visited our country already 5 years ago to deepen our friendship and pave a broad avenue for fraternity and solidarity between Korea and Guyana.

This time you have come a long way from the western hemisphere to the eastern hemisphere to see us in particular, which is a vivid sign of our close friendship.

I am deeply moved by your sincere feelings of comradeship towards us and your trust in us. I highly value this opportunity to see you again, my old comrade-in-arms, and share friendly feelings.

The brotherhood and solidarity between our two peoples are very intense and solid because they are based on the common idea and goal of independence, anti-imperialism and socialism.

Guyana is a dignified newly-emerging country which holds fast to independence and advances under the banner of socialism in the Latin American Continent.

Even under the difficult conditions of ceaseless pressure and intervention from outside the Guyanese people are successfully implementing the original policy of building "cooperative socialism" you, Comrade President, have evolved to suit the specific conditions of your country under the slogan of self-reliance.

The People's National Congress, Government and people of Guyana are firmly defending national sovereignty and the principles of non-alignment and striving for the unity of the peoples and peace in the Caribbean, for the removal of the lever of old colonialist exploitation and for the establishment of a new fair international economic order in the international arena.

It accords with our principled stand.

Our people fully support the just struggle of the Guyanese Party, Government and people and heartily wish them greater success in their future struggle to carry out the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana.

Today the international situation is very complex and tense and the danger of a new war is increasing daily in many parts of the world, because of the imperialist moves for aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists' naked invasion on Grenada, a small island in the Caribbean, revealed more clearly to the world that burglarious nature of the imperialists which is characterized by the jungle law remains unchanged.

After its occupation of Grenada, the United States, while massing huger armed forces in the vicinity of Nicaragua, is viciously manoeuvring to overthrow the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, put down the national liberation struggle of the Salvadorian people and keep the independent countries in Central America and the Caribbean as their "hereditary estate" by suppressing them militarily.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people take this opportunity to vehemently condemn once again the invasion on Grenada by the United States as a grave criminal act which violates the internationally recognized sacred-sovereignty of each country and each nation and which disturbs world peace.

We strongly maintain that the United States should withdraw at once its aggressor troops from Grenada along with all military forces concentrated in the vicinity of Nicaragua and in the Caribbean and desist from their interference in the internal affairs of the countries in these regions.

The United States is provoking a new war not only in Central America and the Caribbean but in many parts of the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and Asia.

Reagan's recent visit to south Korea and Japan testifies to the fact that U.S. imperialism is bent on reckless moves to keep its grip on south Korea as its permanent colony to convert it into a nuclear forward base and to complete the triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan and south Korea for the realization of its ambition of Asian aggression, and deliberately bringing the situation in the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.

At present the U.S. imperialists have brought a colossal quantity of modern weaponry into south Korea under the false pretext of preventing a fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and threaten us, even resorting to nuclear blackmail without hesitation.

But the Korean people are not frightened at this. They are resolutely fighting to frustrate all forms of aggressive provocations of the U.S. imperialists and to safeguard peace and the socialist gains.

We have already made it clear more than once that we have no intention of "invading the south". We assert that the national reunification question should be settled independently without any foreign interference and by peaceful means on condition that all foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

The Party, Government and people of Guyana are greatly encouraging our people by their resolute opposition to the imperialists' moves to divide nations and by their active support and encouragement for the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people always feel grateful for this.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, fight on vigorously, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries, including the Guyanese people, and with all the peace-loving people in the world, to check and frustrate the imperialists' scheme of aggression and war, safeguard peace and security of mankind and build an independent, new world.

The international situation today is tense and critical. But, if all the peace-loving peoples of the world adhere to *chajusong* (independence-tr.) and jointly fight in firm unity, they will be able to check and thwart the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, improve the situation and change Asia and Latin America, Africa and Europe, all of them, into the continents of peace and independence.

Esteemed Comrade President,

I believe that your current visit to our country will help towards deepening the fraternal intimacy between us, further strengthening friendship and solidarity between Korea and Guyana and promoting the common cause of the peoples in Asia and Latin America.

Availing myself of this happy occasion of meeting you again, my intimate friend, after a long interval, I would like to propose a toast:

To militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the people of Guyana,

To the prosperity and development of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana,

To the unity of the world people who are safeguarding peace and advocating *chajusong*,

To the good health of esteemed Comrade President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and madame,

To the health of the guests from Guyana and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Stands Ready to Raise Her Voice in Intl. Forums in Korean People's Cause

Speech of President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham

Mr. Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of December 3 by President Kim Il Sung.

The speech reads in full:

Esteemed Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

Distinguished Korean guests,

Excellencies, comrades, and friends,

Mine is the pleasure and honour to be with you again and to have been received with such magnanimous warmth by you my esteemed friend and beloved leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, and by the people of Pyongyang and indeed, of all Korea.

On my own behalf and on behalf of my wife and the rest of the Guyanese delegation, I wish to say most sincerely thank you very much for the cordial reception and for the deep friendship which you have shown us.

I last visited this beautiful country a little over five years ago. Since then, the bonds of solidarity and friendship forged at that time have been further strengthened. Our two parties, the Workers' Party of Korea and the People's National Congress, have intensified their links and broadened the areas of interchange. Our two governments have likewise consolidated their bilateral co-operation through the conclusion and implementation of agreements and exchange of visits of delegations. Further afield, in the non-aligned movement, we have worked together in the struggle against imperialism and all forms of alien domination. The result is clearly manifested in the stronger solidarity and friendship between our people in Guyana and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Esteemed President, friend I venture to suggest that the clear benefits of our bilateral efforts at cooperation should give us sustenance in going boldly forward to promote and, indeed to accelerate the pace of cooperation between the countries of the south. I note the depths of your commitment to this objective and support your efforts to make a reality of South-South cooperation with emphasis initially on the question of food production, food security, agro-industries, and the sharing of training and technological facilities as between countries.

Our common experience of foreign domination and exploitation and our shared perception of the strength of South-South cooperation can give us countervailing strength in bargaining with the north. Indeed, they enjoin upon us the adoption of no other course. Naturally, you can count on Guyana for unstinted support of your own valued initiative.

Esteemed President, friend, I share your assessment of the dangers which presently face the international community and note with grave concern that there has been a frightening deterioration in international relations characterised by a mad scramble by the great powers for even more deadly and more sophisticated weaponry, especially in the nuclear field. The all too short lived period of detente and cooperation has been replaced by belligerent postures of confrontation so that today man, through an unhappy combination of wisdom and folly has in his capacity the means for self-destruction.

But the dangers are also reflected in an imperialist aggressive activity especially against small states. Central America and the Caribbean, the most recent hotbed of tension is an area in which the people's just struggle for national liberation is being distorted by

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Report on 8th Plenary Meeting of 6th WPK Central Committee

Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA) –The Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from November 29 to December 1.

It was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were present at the plenary meeting.

Also present were Members and Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, Members and Alternate Members of the Party Central Committee and Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

The following agenda was laid before the plenary meeting.

1. On the National Economic Development Plan for 1984;

2. The Organisational Question.

Comrade Hong Song Ryong, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, delivered a report on the first item on the agenda.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important concluding speech on the first item on the agenda.

The plenary meeting noted that the energetic efforts of the entire Party members and working people to thoroughly implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Party had brought about a big stride ahead in the struggle to attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction including 15 million tons of grain, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 15 million tons of steel and 1,500 million metres of textiles.

Brilliant successes achieved in socialist economic construction this year, it pointed out, powerfully prove once again the might of the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the Party and people and the correctness of the economic policy of our Party.

The plenary meeting noted that the draft national economic development plan for 1984 had been correctly worked out to meet the steadily growing realistic demand of the socialist economic development of our country.

It noted that it is an important task to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction next year and thereby beat the targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan and make a radical advance in attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

Pointing out that what is important in fulfilling next year's tasks is to powerfully push ahead with construction on five fronts, that is, the Sunchon District Front, the Chongjin District Front, the Hamhung District Front, the Anju District Front and the Nampo District Front, and thus open a definite prospect for attaining earlier than schedule the vast long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, normalize production on a high level in all domains of the national economy and madly raise the material and cultural living standards of the people, it noted:

The successful fulfilment of next year's tasks raised in socialist economic construction will be a historical event ushering in an occasion of an epochal turn in increasing the political and economic potential of the country.

(Subtitles are ours ..... Ed.)

Coal, Ore Output

The plenary meeting put forward a task to decisively increase coal and ore output.

It noted:

Coal output should be decisively increased by energetic efforts to largely reconstruct and expand coal mines with rich deposits whose excavating conditions are good, including large-scale coal mines in Anju, Sunchon and Kangdong districts and other western areas and those in northern area, introduce various mining equipment suitable to the conditions of the coal seams and carry out comprehensive mechanisation of coal mines.

Nonferrous Metals

The plenary meeting put forward a militant task to attain the target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals.

It stressed that continued big efforts should be directed to the Komdok General Mining Enterprise to decisively increase ore output and thereby put all equipment of the newly built dressing plant into full capacity operation, and various nonferrous ores be turned out in larger quantity by developing new ore mines in Ryanggang provincial and other important areas and vigorously pushing ahead with the reconstruction and expansion projects of the existing mines.

It pointed out that nonferrous metal processing should be rapidly developed to turn out a larger quantity of processed nonferrous metals.

It is necessary, it noted, for the development of the mining industry to thoroughly implement the Party's policy of giving definite priority to the geological prospecting, tunnelling, earth-scraping and pit construction and making mining equipment large, modern and high-speed and energetically carry on the scientific researches and technical innovation movement.

Power Industry

The plenary meeting raised a task to further develop the power industry.

It pointed out that a larger quantity of electricity should be produced through the maximum effective utilization of the existing generating capacity, the building of the thermal and hydraulic power stations now under way be accelerated for their early completion and a large number of medium- and small-scale power stations be built along with large-scale ones.

Iron and Steel Production

The plenary meeting advanced a task to rapidly increase iron and steel production by increasing the independence of the metal industry.

Noting that the brilliant successes achieved in efforts for the implementation of the Juche-based policy of increasing the independence of the metal industry have opened a definite prospect for attaining the target of 15 million tons of steel ahead of schedule, the plenary meeting expressed satisfaction over this.

It noted that a radical turn should be effected in the development of the metal industry of our country by building more solidly the Juche-oriented iron and steel production bases, further developing and completing the steel production method relying upon domestic natural resources and carrying out large-scale construction for expanding the Kim Chaek Iron Works into a six million-ton steel production base and the Kangson Steel Complex into a three million-ton base.

It is necessary for a decisive increase of iron production to give precedence to the supply of high-quality raw materials and further building up more firmly the Musan Mine and other ore production centres and fuel bases, the plenary meeting noted.

Engineering Industry

It put forward a task to develop the engineering industry to a higher stage.

The engineering industry, it noted, should be further developed to manufacture and supply in a responsible manner machine-tools, mining equipment and other modern machines and equipment and ordered equipment needful for capital construction.

The plenary meeting put stress on accelerating the production of large-scale oxygen separators which are of weighty importance in developing our industries to a higher stage.

It noted that the Party's policy of applying the press and stamp-forging method and effecting a revolution in welding and production of insulated materials should be thoroughly implemented in order to successfully carry out the vast tasks facing the engineering industry.

Chemical and Textile Targets

The plenary meeting advanced a militant task to attain the chemical and textile targets.

The plenary meeting stressed that the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people should be generally mobilised in powerfully pressing ahead with the construction of the gigantic Sunchon Vinalon Factory with a 100,000-ton capacity and increasing still further the production capacity of the existing chemical fibre mills.

It noted that the existing textile mills should be reinforced and the textile equipment be made modern and high-speed and new modern textile mills be built to markedly increase the textile production capacity in keeping with the growth of the production of chemical fibres.

It noted that the chemical products as a whole including chemical fertilizers should be increased along with chemical fibres and fundamental chemical industry be further developed.

It stressed that the output of cement, ordinary building materials and timber should be increased still more next year.

Improvement of People's Living

The plenary meeting set forth tasks for fully satisfying the daily growing demands of the people in their living.

It stressed that production at all the light industrial factories should be normalised on a high level through an effective utilisation of the already laid foundations of light industry and sufficient supply of raw and other materials, the variety of the daily necessities be steadily expanded through the active mobilization of raw material resources, and their quality be improved.

It noted that commercial circulation should be further improved and services be strengthened in keeping with the growth of consumer goods production to actively promote conveniences of the people in their living.

It stressed that the output of oil and other foodstuff should be increased still more through the full-capacity operation of the corn-processing factories and the output of eggs and meat be decisive increased at the chicken, duck and pig factories.

It noted that the fisheries output should be increased and, at the same time, fish processing be further improved.

The plenary meeting stressed that continued efforts should be concentrated on farming for executing the communist policy in food problem first of all.

It noted:

1984 is a significant year in which the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great rural theses shall be greeted in that significant year we should display the great might of the socialist rural theses by laying a solid foundation for attaining the 15 million-ton grain target through a big upsurge in agricultural production.

Stressing that the Juche method of farming should be strictly abided by for a good farming, it said that we should actively introduce good strains, observe the principle of right crop to right soil and proper crop to proper season, increase the fertility of the paddy and non-paddy fields by sowing green manure crops and applying quantities of compost of good quality and produce and supply great quantities of different chemical fertilisers and agricultural chemicals.

The plenary meeting noted that various farm machines of good quality be produced and their operation rate be raised to the maximum and the struggle for tideland construction and acquirement of new land be invigorated.

We, it stressed, should develop stock-breeding and further increase the production of vegetables, industrial crops, and fruits, too, while increasing grain production.

Foreign Trade and Capital Construction

The plenary meeting put forward a task to further expand and develop foreign trade to meet the actual demand when the scale of the national economy has expanded beyond comparison and the economic domains have become very diverse.

It noted that, for further development of foreign trade, its scope should be expanded, the role of the foreign organs be raised and, at the same time, the production of exports be increased still further.

The plenary meeting set forth a task to energetically push ahead with capital construction for successfully attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

– It stressed that big efforts should be directed to the grand nature-remaking such as the construction on five fronts, the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland and the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate.

For a successful guarantee of capital construction of enormous scale, it noted, the policy of concentrated construction should be thoroughly implemented, designing should be pushed ahead of construction, the production of pre-fab parts be industrialized and construction be actively mechanised.

The growing demand of the national economy for transport should be satisfactorily met through a thorough implementation of the Party's policy of applying three methods of transport and

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the superimposition of elements of the East-West conflict.

The most recent invasion of Grenada poses a grave threat to the independence of other small states and can, if we are not on guard, put in jeopardy the principles of self-determination and other aspects of international law, as you have correctly recognised in your remarks this evening.

Though we should be heartened by the wide international response which deplored and condemned that invasion, we must none the less remain vigilant in the defence of those important principles, the transgression of which led to the tragedy of Grenada, which can portend unhappy consequences for the future security of small states.

In your own area, esteemed President, despite the very constructive proposals which you have put forward for peaceful reunification of Korea without outside interference, the people of Korea still remain divided, deprived of their natural birthright to a united fatherland.

Guyana remains unswerving in her support for the people of Korea and stands ready to once again raise her voice in international forums in their cause.

Esteemed President, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your wise and distinguished leadership, plays and continues to have an important role among Third World nations and more particularly within the non-aligned movement. Your efforts at both a personal and national level, to bring closer to reality a new international economic order are recognised and are deeply appreciated.

The people of Guyana are equally determined that an end should be put to the exploitation that prevails and is facilitated by the current trade and economic practices.

Esteemed President, the Guyanese people prize highly the spirit of cooperation between our two countries that has prevailed over the years. It is our hope that such cooperation will continue to be broadened and strengthened to our mutual benefit.

In my opening remarks, I adverted to my great pleasure at being in your beautiful, great country once again. May I now thank you, the Korean people for the great friendliness and hospitality shown to us– an evidence of a warmth and solidarity which is also a fundamental characteristic of the relations between us personally. Indeed, this my second visit was intended on my part to acknowledge the intimacy of which you yourself have spoken.

May I, Comrade President, now propose a toast –

To the health and long life of the great and illustrious leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung!

To the health and long life of the dear leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Jong Il!

To the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

To the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between the People's National Congress of Guyana and the Workers' Party of Korea!

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (11)

(Continued from the previous issue)

We also propose that the strength of the north and south Korean armed forces be cut to 100,000 or less each as early as possible, to begin with, and that the north and the south Korean authorities solemnly declare that they will not use their armed forces against each other;

We propose that an all-Korea free election be held on condition that free expression of the will of the people in north and south Korea is ensured, within a definite period of time after the complete withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea;

The time has come when the representatives of north and south Korea should meet to discuss in earnest important affairs of the country and nation including those of a nation-wide free election and the peaceful reunification of the country;

We propose to organize a permanent committee consisting of the representatives of the legislative assemblies, administrations, political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea;

We are always ready to negotiate with all those who sincerely wish the peaceful reunification of the country, irrespective of their political views, education and religious beliefs;

We will join hands with any persons regardless of their past, if they come out for the peaceful reunification of the country;

We deem it imperative to effect free visits and correspondence between the north and the south and exchange in the spheres of economy, culture, art and sports and so on;

To this end, we propose to the south Korean authorities and economic circles that a permanent committee for economic development and exchange be organized, consisting of economic representatives of north and south Korea;

This committee is to settle, apart from political issues, the problems on north-south links and coordination for economic development and exchange between the two parts of the country;

The south Korean authorities should give serious consideration to this proposal, instead of turning a deaf ear to it as they did in the past, and show an affirmative attitude.

On February 1, 1960, the National Meeting of the Youth and Students for an Early Withdrawal of the US Army from South Korea and Peaceful Reunification of the Country issued an appeal to the south Korean youth and students.

Following is the main content of the appeal:

We hope that the south Korean youth and students will send their art troupes and athletic teams to the art and sports festival to be held in Pyongyang in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 liberation this year;

Let us effect contact between the north and south Korean youth and students and exchange in the spheres of science, sports and art as soon as possible.

On February 5, 1960, the National Meeting of Trade Union Activists to Condemn the Barbarities Committed by the US Imperialists Aggressive Army in South Korea issued an appeal to south Korean workers to the following effect:

Let us realize as soon as possible the proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on forcing the American troops out of south Korea and settling the Korean question in accordance with the will of the Korean people without any foreign interference;

For the firm solidarity of the working class of north and south Korea, we propose to contact and visit each other, exchange workers' delegates, literary and art groups and athletic teams, and use the holiday homes in the northern half of the Republic together.

Let us make business-like contact in order to send relief goods to the unemployed and the sufferers in south Korea;

We propose once more for link-up of the trade unions of the north and the south.

Under the manipulation of the United States, the south Korean authorities turned down all the reasonable proposals made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of the country, followed the road of fascism, war and split contrary to the desire of all the Korean people, and brutally suppressed the patriotic people who were heading for freedom, democracy and peaceful reunification.

In April 1960, the south Korean people who had run out of patience with the tyranny of the US occupationists and the Syngman Rhee clique, rose as one in mass revolt for freedom and liberation, new government and new life.

A martial law was proclaimed in south Korea, the people were suppressed in a sanguinary way, and the society became confused.

Nevertheless, the people uplifted the banner of struggle undauntedly and at the citadel of the enemy in ranging waves.

In the flames of the April Popular Uprising the "Syngman Rhee regime" crumbled, the colonial rule of the United States was hard hit, and their "push north reunification" scheme became totally bankrupt.

On April 21, 1960 the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea issued an appeal to the south Korean people in connection with the situation prevailing in south Korea.

The appeal proposed to convene a conference of representatives of all political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea to save the chaotic situation in south Korea.

It also emphasized that our country must be reunified peacefully through an all-Korea free election in accordance with the free will of the entire Korean people by driving out the US aggressive army from south Korea and precluding any foreign interference.

On April 27, 1960, the joint conference of the leading officials of the political parties and public organizations issued a statement on the situation in south Korea.

The keynote of the statement follows:

With the people's struggle spreading and mounting higher, despite their brutal armed repression, the US imperialists are trying to deceive the people with a promise of stop-gap measures such as the organization of the structure of the puppet government, a "constitutional amendment" for an introduction of "the system of cabinet responsibility", the dissolution of the "House of Representatives" and a new "election", the so-called "caretaker government" is nothing but an extension of the Syngman Rhee puppet government or its reproduction:

We hold that in order to settle the present situation in south Korea, a provisional administration will be established without delay which consists of representatives of workers, peasants, youth and students, cultural workers, soldiers, enterpreneurs and traders; it should exercise government authority in south Korea on a temporary basis;

South Korean police, the instrument of repression and massacre, should be immediately disbanded, and a people's police should be organized to maintain public peace;

The "party registration law", the "new national security law" and other wicked laws manufactured by the Syngman Rhee clique for abolished at once;

The "south Korea-United States mutual defence pact", "treaty of south Korea-US friendship, trade and navigation" and other traitorous, unequal treaties should be abrogated unconditionally;

Free activities of all political parties and public organizations should be ensured;

We propose an immediate convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea to put an end to the division of the country and discuss national affairs.

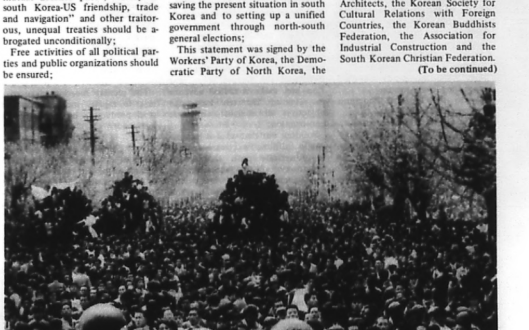
Let us, first of all, remove the barrier between the north and the south and realize free visits and correspondence as soon as possible;

A north-south united economic commission should be formed with representatives of economic establishments in north Korea and of economic circles in south Korea;

All efforts should be directed to saving the present situation in south Korea and to setting up a unified government through north-south general elections;

This statement was signed by the Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic Party of North Korea, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Democratic Independent Party, the Toiling People's Party, the Association for Nation-Building, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Democratic Youth League of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Peasants' Union, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Writers Union, the Korean Composers Union, the Korean Artists Union, the Korean General Federation of Industrial Technology, the Korean General Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Technology, the Korean Union of Architects, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Association for Industrial Construction and the South Korean Christian Federation.

(To be continued)



In the April Popular Uprising, the south Korean people who ran out of patience with the tyranny of the US occupationists and the Syngman Rhee "regime", rise as one in mass revolt for freedom and liberation, new government and new life. (April 1960)

(Continued from page 3)

three ways of it.

The plenary meeting noted:

To develop railway transport to a higher stage in conformity with the demand of the developing reality, the organisation and command of transport should be done effectively, the output of electric locomotives, heavy-duty waggons and heavy rails be increased and the northern railway project be completed ahead of schedule.

The plenary meeting noted that the volume of joint freight transport by railways, trucks and ships should be increased by further developing auto and water transport together with railway transport.

It noted that the level of science and technology of our country should be lifted to a higher stage and scientific and technical problems arising in attaining the long-range objectives of socialist economic construction be solved successfully through a new turn in scientific researches.

Economic Guidance and Management

In order to successfully fulfil the national economic plan for next year the principle of socialist economic guidance and management should be strictly abided by, it stressed.

The plenary meeting noted: The important principle of socialist economic guidance and management is a proper combination of the work of administrative and economic organisation and the political work of the Party, a correct combination of collective guidance and unified command, the realisation of unified and detailed planning and the application of the cost-accounting system in the management of enterprise.

It noted that a new turn should be effected in socialist economic construction through a strict application of the principle of socialist economic guidance and management.

The plenary meeting put forward a task to strengthen the Party leadership for a successful fulfilment of the national economic development plan for next year.

It noted that all the cadres and functionaries, the leading members of the revolution, should further enhance their Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit and satisfactorily carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned them with the stand and attitude of a master.

The plenary meeting emphasized:

Though the 1984 plan is vast, it can well be fulfilled as there are the inexhaustible strength of our people firmly united around the Party and the leader and the powerful socialist industry and technical forces.

It expressed the belief that the entire Party members and working people will achieve brilliant victory in fulfilling the national economic development plan for 1984 by effecting a new upswing in the socialist construction, in hearty response to the Party's call.

The plenary meeting adopted a decision on the national economic development plan for 1984.

It examined the organisational question, the second item on the agenda.

It elected Comrade Ho Dam Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Comrades An Sung Hak, Hong Song Ryong and Kim Bok Sin Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

Comrade Chon Ha Chol was elected member of the Party Central Committee.

Comrades Kim Gwang Jin, O Song Ryol, Choe Gwan Yong, Choe Dok Hong, Pak Yun Sok, Rim Tae Yong and Chu Chang Jun were elected alternate members of the Party Central Committee to fill the vacancies.

Comrades Choe Jong Yong and Yun So were elected Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party to fill the vacancies.

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with The Sekai (9)

(Continued from the previous issue)

4 The Situation of The South Korean Economy And Solution of Its Problems

Mr. Kim: Next, there is a gap between heavy and chemical industries and light industry. South Korea should still compete in the world in industrial products, but the "regime" followed the error neous policy of concentrating on heavy and chemical industries.

But our heavy and chemical industries cannot compete on the world market. The present average operation rate of heavy and chemical industries is 20% or 30%, and they are operating in the red, especially in the arms industry. And there is another gap between export and domestic industry.

For instance, we are exporting automobiles on a deficit basis. We, domestic buyers make up for the losses. Export cars are required to meet international standards such as the thicknesses of window glass and iron plates, but these for domestic consumption need not meet these specifications.

Mr. Y: Do you mean that you, south Korean people, pay higher prices for inferior goods?

Mr. Kim: Yes, we do. People support rich American people while buying inferior goods at higher prices. And these gaps put the south Korean economy out of point.

Mr. Kim: I'd like to talk of the countryside of south Korea. People often say that "the New Community Movement" (which started in 1971 as part of national development program) in our country is very successful, and it is a model movement for Asian countries. I think this comment is wide of the mark.

From the start, I said: First, the "government" should take measures to enable the farmers to make both ends meet, as agriculture was one of our economic problems. Second· "the New Community Movement" should be each farmer's voluntary movement, and it wouldn't succeed if it was imposed on them. What I said, has proved right.

Now our economy has completely gone bankrupt. In our country, those farmers who owned 1,000–1,500 sq.yds. of arable land were above the middle class level.

They could send their children to universities in Seoul if they saved money a little, at least until the time of Syngman Rhee's "regime". Now, it is a dream for them to send their children to Seoul for study. Now, we can see barely any students from the countryside in the famous universities in Seoul.

These days even if the farmers who have 1,000-1,500 sq.yds. of lands work hard, they can barely make both ends meet, if they don't consider their wages.

They say they can't give any proper education to their children, so the parents who are keen on their children's education go to the cities. There are many farmers who sell their ancestral land.

In the countryside, there are a large number of unoccupied houses. This vast influx of people into the cities not a situation favorable for a developing country.

But they can't live even in Seoul. Nevertheless, they go up to Seoul to give education to their children in spite of hardships, earning their living by peddling vegetables.

Because 63% of the south Korean money concentrates on Seoul, we can't earn money in other places. But a consumption boom is prevailing in the countryside.

So, debts in the countryside are mounting. And, the fourth and the most crucial problem is the unequal distribution of wealth.

In the U.S., those who have about $500 million are well-known millionaires.

There are few Americans who have a billion dollars. But the top ten financial groups of south Korea have over $500 million and not less than 1 billion.

They are among the top-ranking rich men in the world. Financial groups in south Korea keep every industrial areas to themselves: Heavy and chemical industries, light industry, commercial firms, icecreams and ready-made goods shops to securities companies, a short term loan companies, and now, even city banks.

They form integrated financial groups, and we can't see such a business even in Japan.

These financial groups monopolize all economic fields. The reason why they have become so wealthy is they have got relations with "power".

It is not an economic question but a non-economic one. So, as for this matter, I should mention political policy in our country.

In 1952, when a political uprising occurred in Pusan, people's income was only $60 but there was freedom of the speech then and news papers could write truthfully what had happened.

Now we have no freedom at all. At that time, though during the Korean War, we had a local election as well as a direct presidential election.

Now, we don't have such a system. Then two-thirds of the "Parliament" were opposition party members. Now the "Parliament" is a puppet of the "government".

And there is no opposition party now. How did these changes occur? Now, people's per capita income is $170. It has become 30 times more than it was then.

Nevertheless, why has the situation become worse? Because there were no wealth then, but an equality of poverty.

For example, according to a "government" report released last year 59% of workers earn not more than $150, while some people live in houses which cost them $6 million.

Recently there was a big theft scandal. One high "government" official in charge of economic affair was robbed of property worth $727, 273. according to newspapers.

But he declared falsely in his report to police that the amount was only $10,591. The most crucial point of our country is the extremely unequal distribution of wealth and animosity between haves and have-nots due to this unequality.

One sociologist says, "Poverty is dangerous to social stability. But the most dangerous problem is that people realize that poverty is unjust."

According to a German theologian, "Fairness is found only in a society where each individual can have a proper share."

Where workers think that half of their earnings are robbed by the capitalists, there is no social justice.

There is no stability in a society where there is no justice. If the economy develops, the middle class will prosper. If the middle class prospers, there will be a democratic base.

Though this is a common process of modernization, why can't we develop democracy in spite of economic development?

Why can't we develop democracy though there are many middle class people?

We have a social structure in which the wealthy who have got their wealth through an unequal distribution of wealth and in collusion with the authorities suppress the discontented elements and place them under their control.

The pretexts for suppressing the people are "stability", "anti-communism", and "national security." The haves feel anxiety about their wealth, and the necessity to suppress the people mercilessly in order to protect themselves and their wealth.

South Korean middle classes have got wealth not necessarily by their ability, thrift, or enterprising spirit, but by becoming parasites on the privileged classes.

I think it is not up to the middle classes themselves, but it proves the root where this unhappy situation of the middle classes derived from.

In other words, the rest cause should be found in the structure of south Korean politics and the south Korean economy. In this sense, I think the driving forces of our country's democracy is after all the public masses, and the conscientious intelligentsia including students.

There will be no democracy unless these two forces are united through the Christians who exercise a great moral power in our country.

(To be continued)

As a result of vast influx of people from countryside, Seoul's population is on the verge of exploding. (A photo within the circle shows an unoccupied house in the countryside.)

Rodong Sinmun Blasts U.S. Mil. Moves in Grenada, Nicaragua, Cuba

Grenada

Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 5 came out with an article titled "U.S. Prepares Second Grenadan Operation."

Noting that the Nicaraguan situation is very strained due to the anti-Nicaraguan campaign of the U.S., It says:

The danger of the U.S. armed invasion is hanging heavily over Nicaragua.

Determined to venture an armed invasion of Nicaragua at any cost, the U.S. is hastening its preparations in the last stage.

They leave no stone unturned in their bid to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution.

While supplying arms to the Somoza remnants and giving special training to them by sending advisors of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, they are arming troops of their satellite countries and driving them into the anti-satellite countries and driving them into the anti-Nicaraguan action. Frequent intrusion into different areas of Nicaragua, bombing of airfields and oil storages and incessant trespass on the frontier are, without exception, perpetrated with the back-stage manipulation and encouragement of the U.S.

The U.S. even revived the activities of the "Central American defence council" on the mission of escalating the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

Now the Americans are openly taking the road of direct armed intervention. Their military operations have expanded from summer this year and have entered a full-fledged stage of late after their invasion of Grenada.

They continue massing their aggression forces around Nicaragua under he cloak of a military exercise codenamed "Big Pine-2."

They are now trying to find a pretext for an armed invasion of Nicaragua. They scheme to make the counter-revolutionaries occupy a certain area of Nicaragua and invade that country under the pretext of their "request for intervention." And they are already bringing forward the pretext of "protecting American citizens."

The Americans are a shameless clique who set at naught international law and usage for their brigandish designs and warmaniacs and heinous aggressors who regard "strength" as almighty.

They are committing a mistake. Nothing can put down the ardent desire of the people for freedom and liberation and their strong will and united strength.

The Nicaraguan people are determined to fight to the last drop of their blood, should the United States come in an armed invasion.

The U.S. must not run riot.

(Dec. 5 Rodong Sinmun)

Nicaragua

Reagan sent his Central American special envoy to Panama to set the stage for a "leaders meeting " of counter-revolutionary group of Nicaragua. Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 6 said: He pursued in this the heinous aim of driving by one whipe the counter-revolutionary forces seeking different ambitions into Nicaragua to make a breach for an armed intervention at an early date.

Noting that the U.S. administration at the "leaders meeting" took up the question of "integrating" the counter-revolutionary forces in Nicaragua, the author of the commentary says: This indicates that the Reagan group is manipulating the anti-Nicaraguan moves within and without.

He continues:

As plain as noonday is the aim of the U.S. in its scheme to "integrare" different counter-revolutionary forces. They have already completed the script for staging the "second Grenadan incident" in Nicaragua. What they need now is a pretext for raising the curtain of armed intervention. To this end, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency intends to frame up a "provisional government" and make it request the intervention of the U.S. forces. But the counter-revolutionary forces which should play the role of a shock brigade are trounced everywhere, acting separately, far from making a concentrated "offensive" against the Sandinist revolution.

This is certainly a headache to Reagan who is trying to find a pretext for intervention after encircling Nicaragua with the mobilisation of tens of thousands of troops, tens of warships and hundreds of warplanes.

It is a trite method of the U.S. to rake together wretches forsaken by the people and use them as a guide and a shock brigade for their aggression.

The U.S. must immediately stop reckless acts against the Nicaraguan people.

(Dec. 6 Rodong Sinmun)

Cuba

An official of the U.S. National Security Council recently called upon West-ern allies to invigorate activities for economic and political "isolation" of Cuba.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 5 said that this is an open threat to Cuba and a clamorous act for rendering more acute the already strained situation in the Caribbean and Central American region.

It is a very ill-boding move for the U.S. to call for a "concerted action" of the allies while massing armed forces around Cuba and hastening preparations for aggression, the author of the commentary says, and continues:

The provocative military exercises in the Caribbean region is chiefly aimed at threatening Cuba.

The brazen-faced U.S., challenging unbiased public opinion point-blank, are trying to crusy Cuba at any cost, even inveigling their satellite countries into this.

The outburst of the official of the U.S. National Security Council was also intended for this.

The Americans are running about like a headless chicken to force their will upon all countries, at the point of bayonett, behaving as if they have the right to overthrow a regime falling out of their favor and set up one they like anywhere in the western hemisphere.

This is a ridiculous dream of fools, indeed. The day has gone never to return when the U.S. could decide upon the people's fate, acting the master in the western hemisphere.

Cuba or Nicaragua will never and can never be the second Grenada.

The Reagan group should know that even the U.S. allies are ashamed to join the U.S. in the anti-Cuban campaign.

(Dec. 5 Rodong Sinmun)

45 S. Korean Democrats Blast Reagan's Seoul Visit

A declaration warning Reagan's Seoul visit was made public on Nov. 6 by 45 democrats, men of the press, intellectuals, who included the Rev. Mun Ik Hwan; Father Ham Se Ung; Ko Un and Ri Chol, cultural leaders; Song Gon Ho and Kim Jong Chol, both journalists.

The declaration referred to the fundamental facts responsible for south Korea's current crisis. They included: 1) Lowered political ethics; 2) territorial division and national split; 3) denial of democracy; 4) the dependance of the power on foreign forces.

To overcome these national difficulties, the declaration set forth the following national tasks:

1) A democratic revision of the constitution; 2) to thoroughly investigate acts of injustice and illegal acts by power; 3) to insure freedom of political activities; 4) for the army to maintain political neutrality; 5) freedom of the press; 6) guarantee of workers' and farmers' living; 7) release of political prisoners; 8) an end to measures to intensify tension and war provocations which run counter to peaceful national reunification.

Thus the declaration expressed a strong protest against Reagan's Seoul visit, saying that it was contrary to the will of the south Korean people.

Follow excerpts from the declaration:

Our nation and our country are faced with a serious crisis.

This crisis may drive our nation into an endless catastrophe. However, we have to turn this serious crisis into opportunity to hew out a new age for ourselves. We are convinced that our compatriots are wise and courageous enough to do so.

The present "government" ignores the wisdom of our fellow countrymen, dampens their courage and is bent on maintaining its power. It is no more than a leaf trembling in the people's history.

With their wisdom and courage, our fellow countrymen will open up a road for democracy and national reunification.

So convinced, we analyse the current crisis and propose concrete measures to break the deadlock.

Firstly, we are convinced that the lowered political morals have driven this country into an imminent danger.

The basis of political morals is to trust the people, regard the people as sovereign and to think that everyone must perform his responsibility. Therefore, politics, which forces the people to close their eyes, ears and mouths and forces the nation to bow to the powerful, denies the very basis of political morals.

Lowered political morals deals a fatal blow at all aspects of people's life including the economy, national defence, diplomacy, education, and culture, and destroys the foundation of the state.

Secondly, the most difficult problems we have to settle are those of territorial division and national split. Lack understanding of the importance of the problems has brought this country to this crisis. During these 38 years since the division of the country, our compatriots have been suffering from suppression by the dictatorships on the pretext of national security.

Though we went through the June 25 tragedy, we are not yet awakened from deep slumber. With tension increasing, Korea faces the danger of being turned into a nuclear battlefield, which will not only bring total destruction on the Korean nation but also threaten the peace of Asia and the rest of the world.

Two major incidents – the downing of the KAL jet liner and the Rangoon bombing explosion –, which have had a great impact on the world, graphically showed a dual danger of war on the Korean Peninsula. Confronting this danger signal, we have to be firmly determined to overcome the division and achieve national reunification, the supreme task of our nation.

Thirdly, the denial of democracy has driven our compatriots into the current crisis. Now we live in the circumstances under which liberal democracy is denied on the plea of national security. The press is suppressed systematically. Freedom of gathering and demonstration and the three labor rights are denied by law.

The independence of the legislature is only a pretense. The election law tramples down on the people's right to free election.

Fourthly, those in power are depending on foreign forces. This attitude of theirs drives our compatriots into the current crisis.

The "government" which does not base itself on the people can't but depend on foreign forces. As a result, it does not care for the life of the people or the prosperity of the country but foreigners' vested rights. Due to the dependence on foreign forces, politics, economy, and military, this country, which is losing sovereignty and national power, is fast on the decline.

In this way, our country is now exposed to danger. However, we are never pessimistic. This is because we believe in our nation, nay, in ourselves. We believe in the democratic forces of our compatriots who take deep roots and are spreading their roots.

Now we demand that the following be accomplished as the present tasks to save our country and the nation faced with a crisis.

1) Democratic revision of the "constitution" should be promised. Every anti-democratic law called a "revised law" should be repealed. If necessary, new democratic laws should be enacted.

The present "constitution" should be revised because it is a dictatorial constitution, which is not much different from the "yusin constitution" in respect of its power structure, election of the "president," and the competence of the "president." The present "government" insists that the present "constitution" guarantees a peaceful change of political power, pointing to the provision which prohibits long term "presidency." But since the power is concentrated on the "president", such a provision is no more than a dead letter.

A peaceful change of political power will be carried out only when the respective independence of the three powers and freedom of the press are guaranteed and when the democratic forces of the nation are freely to exercise their strength.

2) It has been made clear that political power had a part in the following large-scale scandals – the Chang Ryong Ja case, Sampo Stock incident, Myong Song case and the Yong Dong Development Promotion case.

Therefore, the "government" authorities should neither cover up these facts nor shift responsibility on other's shoulders. We demand that they make public all facts about these cases and take responsibility for the scandals.

These scandals in which political power had a share don't simply mean the corruption of those in power but have a bad effect on all the enterprises, throwing finance and the national economy into total confusion.

This not only does serious damage to the entire nation but also undermines the foundations of our country.

In order to prevent a reccurrence of a scandal of this kind, all facts about these scandals should be made public.

Politicians purged from political life should be rehabilitated. Those people, who are deprived of their civil rights for the reason that they opposed the authorities, should be reinstated.

4) Participating in politics, the army loses its prestige. Therefore, the army should maintain its political neutrality and return and devotes itself to its original duty.

5) Freedom of the press should be restored. Where freedom of the press, the core of democratic politics, is totally denied, we can't expect democratic politics.

At present, the press is a faithful servant to the dictatorial power and is used as a means of hoodwinking and misleading the nation.

In the name of a "voluntary step" on the part of the press organizations, they have been merged. This measure should be withdrawn to allow them to start afresh independently. Those liberal men of the press, who fought for the defence of freedom of the press and were expelled, should be reinstated.

The basic press law should be abolished. Threats to the press and illegal arrest of men of the press should be ended.

6) All the policies which bring difficulties to workers' and farmers' life should be fundamentally reviewed.

Three labor rights should be guaranteed and the labor relations act should be abolished or revised. Those workers who were expelled from their factories and companies for the reason that they were engaged in democratic labor union movements should be reinstated.

Agricultural administration – introduction of foreign rice, freezing of the rice price, purchase of farmland by urban industrial capital – should be revised, as these measures are detrimental to the farmers interest in order to democratize agricultural and fisheries cooperatives, the chairmen of these cooperatives should be directly elected. Wage-freeze policy, which forces poverty on salaried people, should be put an end to. Proper wages should be insured according to price hikes.

7) Democrats and students are continuing their democratization movement. Their just assertions and demands should be met. Students and democrats who were arrested or expelled for participation in democratization movements should be released and reinstated. The graduate-quata system, which creates mutual distrust and confrontation among students and is contrary to the fundamental spirit of education, should be abolished.

Professors and teachers, who were expelled for their efforts to defend academic freedom and act according to their conscience, should be reinstated to their original posts.

8) All attempts to increase tension and war hysteria, which run counter to a north-south detente and peaceful national reintegration, should be ended. A war should never break out on the Korean Peninsula, whatever the reason may be.

No one wants the Korean Peninsula to be involved in nuclear warfare. We demand that every nuclear weapon will be banished from the earth and peace will be firmly established. We do not want our Korean Peninsula to be an arena of confrontation. We believe when the Korean Peninsula becomes a bastion for peace in Asia as a buffer zone, it will contribute to the peace of the world.

Since Reagan's visit to south Korea scheduled for Nov. 12 will not make any decisive or concrete contribution to the detente and democratic development, the Korean people will never welcome his visit. This is because his visit reminds them of the American administrations' support to the dictatorial regime and its betrayal of the Korean nation after May 17 and the Kwangju incident.

All these facts show the need to restore political morals and democracy. They will be achieved only by striving for democracy.

Based on this confidence, we will march forward, believing in the wish, will, wisdom and courage of our nation.

Let us always with our nation!

Long live democracy!

KCNA Hits U.S. Bombings of Syrian Army

The U.S. on December 4 carried out massive bombings of the positions of the Syrian Army belonging to the Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon by mobilising 20 odd fighter-bombers, the KCNA said on Dec. 7.

Crying for a "retaliation" for the self-defensive step of the Syrian Arab Republic, the U.S. is trying to escalate its aggressive acts against it, having massed over 40 warships including three aircraft carriers in the sea off Lebanon.

This plainly shows that the U.S. and the Israeli expansionists, its faithful stooges, have embarked upon the road of carrying into practice the anti-Arab "strategic secret agreement" reached between them recently for launching a military action to bring Syria to their knees with "strength."

This criminal act of the U.S. has brought the situation in Lebanon and Syria to the extreme pitch of strain.

The Korean people denounce the bombing of the positions of the Syrian Army belonging to the Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon by the U.S. as an open violation of the sovereignty of the Syrian and Lebanese peoples and a criminal act threatening peace and security in the Middle East and the rest of the world and express full support and firm solidarity for the Syrian people's cause of justice.

The U.S. and the Israeli expansionists must immediately stop their interference in the internal affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Mozambique and unconditionally withdraw their aggression forces from all Arab territories.

Today the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic are actively struggling to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country against the U.S. and the Israeli aggressors, take back the occupied Arab lands and achieve a fair solution of the Middle East problem.

The Syrian people enjoying warm support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people will surely win final victory in their just struggle.

Should the U.S. dare ignite war by escalating their armed intervention against Syria, in defiance of the warnings of the world peace-loving people, they would never escape an ignominious defeat.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK dels. to foreign countries (Oct. 15–Oct. 29)

OCT. 15

* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea to visit Syria and Bulgaria

* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) to visit Bulgaria

OCT. 18

* A delegation of the Korean Dancers' Union headed by Pak Gyong Sil, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, for a visit to China

OCT. 19

* An educational delegation of the DPRK headed by Hwang Sun Myong, Minister of General Education, for Cuba to attend a Conference of Educational Ministers of Socialist Countries

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Pang Tae Ryul, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Chung Il, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the UNESCO National Committee of the DPRK to attend the 22nd UNESCO Conference

OCT. 22

* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Hui Su, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to attend the Inaugural Meeting of the Mozambican Trade Unions

OCT. 26

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Hak Chol, vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission, to attend the 22nd General Meeting of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation held in Italy

OCT. 29

* A DPRK Olympic Committee delegation headed by Kim Duk Jun, vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and vice-Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, to attend a General Meeting of the Asian Olympic Council in Kuwait
* The second Korean friendship visiting group headed by Won Se Min, vice-Chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, for a visit to China

(KCNA)

Children in DPRK

Introduced here are some of photos taken by Kim Sam Yong, photographer for The People's Korea. He visited the DPRK from the beginning of September to the beginning of October. He took snaps of children in everyplace he visited.

In the DPRK there is a free universal 11-year compulsory education system when all children are encouraged to participate in extracurricular activities, centering on students and children palaces:

Boys going after butterflies in a Pyongyang park ▶

Chattering girl students on their way home

Kindergartners strolling in a park ▼

Girls in an interval of their ballet practice

Junior high school boys drawing pictures in an art class on the riverside

OLT TALE

A Horse Thief and Pampkin Seeds

Although the tiger is not a monopoly of any country, it is a favorable subject in old tales in Korea. It is interesting that even though a tiger is a fearful animal, something amusing about the tiger in Korean tales. Even now people say it happened in those days "when tigers smoked tabacco," when they want to say it happened some time ago. This shows how the people of our country have had warm feelings toward the tiger.

This is a story in Kilju, North Hamgyong Province. Once upon a time there was a rich family in a village. One day a hungry tiger went down to the village looking something to eat. The sky was threatening. When the master of the house returned home, he didn't lead his horse into the stable but tethered it to a stake under the eaves. That was because he was angry with his child crying loudly in the house. His wife tried to soothe her crying child, saying: "I'll give a dried persimmon, and a rice cake with green beans. Here you are." But the child continued crying.

Then the mother, in an effort to make her child stop crying, said: "Look! A tiger has just come and is under the eaves of our house."

But this did not make the child stop crying. It was the tiger that was surprised. "How did she know I am under the eaves?", thought the tiger. Then the mother, handing a cake with pampkin seeds (Hobakshi) to her child, said: "This is a 'Hobakshi'." The child promptly stopped crying as he put a handful of "Hobakshi" cakes into his mouth.

Surprised was the tiger under the eaves. He thought the "Hobakshi" must be a horrible monster, because the mere mention of it stopped the child from crying. It would be dangerous if he was caught by a "Hobakshi", thought the tiger. Then the tiger hurriedly hid himself in a stable.

A horse thief was just coming in there to steal a horse.

When the horse thief came into the stable, in the darkness he felt a "horse" with a smooth haired skin. So he rode on the back of the "horse" and whipped him with a stick. The tiger was astonished.

He thought that the one riding on his back must be a "Hobakshi", and something awful would happen to it unless he threw it off.

The tiger desperately ran for a deep mountain.

The horse thief also held fast to the back of the tiger not to be shaken off. After a while, the dawn was just breaking. The horse thief carefully turned his eyes to the "horse", and found it to be a horrible tiger, not a horse. He was terribly upset. Fortunately, he found a branch of a willow tree dropping in the path. He jumped at it and threw himself from the back of the tiger. Then the tiger looked back to find there was none on his back. So he thought he must have shaken off the "Hobakshi", and calmed himself and ran away.

A bear who had seen all this asked the running tiger, "Hey, why on earth are you running so fast?" The tiger answered:

"Why? Just listen, I was in a serious danger... A horrible 'Hobakshi' held fast to my back, and would not separate me all night long, I have managed to throw him off just now." Then the bear said laughing: "Do you say you were hurried by a 'Hobakshi' when you are such a big fellow? No kidding! Do you really say so, knowing what a 'Hobakshi' is? It's funny that you should take a 'Hobakshi' for a human being."

"Ok, I'll tell you what it is. Come along with me!"

The bear yelled at the trembling tiger. The tiger followed the bear. The horse thief, seeing a bear and the tiger coming toward him, hurriedly hid himself in a cave. The bear came up there and looked into the cave and said: "A human is hiding in this cave. Well, I'll sit down here so that he may not come out from the cave..."

Saying so, the bear blocked the cave with his body. Then the horse thief made an air hole in a crevice in the rocks and stang the bear on his rumps with a small knife he had, at the end of which he had put poisonous herb juice. "Auch!" The bear fell down on the spot.

Seeing this, the tiger thought, "The one inside of the cave must be the 'Hobakshi', so the bear was easily knocked down. The best thing to do is to run away..."

The tiger ran away into a deep mountain. The horse thief captured the bear and skinned it. He presented the skin to the King, who rewarded him with a lot of money and so, finally the horse thief could lead an honest life.

Pyongyang Supports Moscow's Decision

Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 3 run a signed commentary titled "U.S. Imperialists Must Immediately Stop Reckless Nuclear War Provocation Moves", which says in part:

These days the Americans are getting overheated in nuclear war preparations in Asia, Europe and all other parts of the world, resorting to ever more undisguised aggressive and belligerent moves. This gravely endangers world peace and security.

The United States which had held talks in Geneva with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles from November 30, 1981, started deploying medium-range nuclear missiles some time ago in West Germany, Britain and Italy as they had planned in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the world peace-loving people. This made it impossible to continue the talks.

As a result of the suspension of the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear missiles due to the unjust moves of the U.S., the situation in Europe is growing ever more tense and the danger of nuclear war increasing day by day contrary to the desire of people in this region for European peace and security.

The U.S.'s foolhardy decision to deploy new type attack nuclear weapons such as "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Europe shows that the Americans are persistently following the policy of "strength" against other countries.

Under the prevailing situation, Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in his statement dated November 24 bitterly denounced the U.S.'s moves to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and declared that the USSR would take a series of counter-measures.

In the statement he said that since the new U.S. missiles pose a nuclear threat to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries, the Soviet Union would not participate in the talks on limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles, revoke its unilateral step concerning the problem of freezing the deployment of missiles to create favourable conditions for the talks, step up the preparations for deploying long-range mobile tactical missiles in the territories of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and deploy Soviet nuclear means in oceans and seas directed against the U.S. mainland.

This is a just step to defend the security of the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries and peace in Europe and the world.

The U.S.'s aggressive and belligerent moves pose a grave menace to peace and security in Asia, too.

In accordance with its plan for aggression on Asia, the U.S. has built many aggressive military bases in military strategic vantage-points in Asia and their vicinities and deployed huge aggression forces there and are ceaselessly perpetrating military threat and intervention against Asian countries.

In particular, Americans are keeping hold on south Korea as their colony and turning it into a nuclear forward base for aggression.

The United States has already deployed more than 1,000 nuclear warheads in south Korea and schemes to introduce "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles and even neutron weapons and is staging provocative military exercises with the south Koreans against the DPRK almost every day.

This is designed to execute its nuclear war plan.

The Americans are hurrying up the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance to realize their aggressive designs on Korea and Asian countries.

Reagan's tour of south Korea and Japan some time ago clearly shows how desperately they try to strengthen their colonial military fascist rule in south Korea, unleash a new war in Korea, round off the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and encircle and attack the socialist countries.

Reagan's Reticence Could Provoke Further Social Unrest

Here are excerpts from an article written by Pharis J. Harvey, the executive director of the North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea, a Protestant and Catholic public information organization based in Washington, D.C. He contributed the article to the Asian Wall Street Journal dated Dec. 7, 1983.

WASHINGTON – President Ronald Reagan's visit to Seoul last month was a clear illustration of the most serious weakness in his approach to foreign policy. By equating U.S. security solely with military power, while apparently giving short shrift to human-rights concerns, Mr. Reagan endangers his goal of security in south Korea.

Scheduled before the shooting down of KAL Flight 7 and the Rangoon bombing, Mr. Reagan's Korea visit took on new significance after these atrocities. Its essential purpose, however, wasn't altered: to give the president a chance to be seen on television in a heroic pose at the Demilitarized Zone.

If the trip had been only to boost Mr. Reagan's political standing at home, little damage would have been done by such an approach. There are, however, concerns other than domestic American politics that, desired or not, intrude on a president when he travels among another people, concerns that if ignored or downgraded tend to undermine a trip's value. So it was in Seoul.

There were only two serious issues on the docket in south Korea: security and human rights. The first was the president's choice; the second was a matter to which he gave reluctant attention but which many concerned observers of Korean affairs believe is the key to stability and security in the immediate future.

On military affairs, there were no serious differences between the two governments, at least on the surface.

Human rights posed something of a dilemma for Mr. Reagan. He is very squeamish about non-military intervention in friendly nations' affairs. The bravery with which he strode to the front lines at the DMZ apparently failed him when he was called upon to put some distance between himself and the human-rights abuses of his host, "President" Chun Doo Hwan.

When hundreds of peaceful advocates of democracy – poets, priests and scholars – were detained or placed under house arrest during the president's visit, Mr. Reagan and his entourage not only failed to express anger or disappointment, they echoed the Chun government's denials. The detentions were well documented by the press covering the tour.

When the president agreed to meet at the U.S. embassy with a few carefully chosen, prominent Koreans, some of whom are known to harbor subversive desires for greater freedom, he undercut his own gesture by leaving immediately after a brief statement – with no opportunity for dialogue.

Each opportunity for moral leadership was squandered in overly generous rhetoric, overly effusive expressions of friendship for an authoritarian ruler and deceptive reactions to the abuses his own trip engendered. Such timidity may result from Mr. Reagan's own ideological predilection for authoritarian allies, or it may spring from an understandable hesitation to criticize his host. Either way, it was a public stance unworthy of the man who bears the mantle of the "leader of the free world."

More importantly, Mr. Reagan's reticence could provoke further social and political unrest, which in turn could endanger the very security his trip was intended to bolster. With no signal of support for genuine political reform, more and more Koreans may be drawn to more extreme options.

There is a widespread belief in south Korea that the Chun "government" won't yield willingly to a democratically selected successor. And the fact remains that the desire for greater freedom hasn't decreased in the wake of the tragic violence that has been inflicted upon the nation.

Such worries about the Reagan trip might be misplaced. There is the possibility that in private sessions Mr. Reagan exercised what he professes to prefer on human-rights questions: quiet diplomacy. Perhaps the best way to find out is to watch how the Chun "government" treats its critics in the weeks ahead. If scores are arrested, as many people fear, then we will know Mr. Reagan's public timidity as matched in private.

Initial signs aren't encouraging. On the day following Mr. Reagan's departure from Seoul, at least 48 students were reported under press to have been detained and charged with illegal on-campus demonstrations protesting the visit. The charge carries penalties of up to seven years in prison. It also was reported that a student leader at Seoul National University died in a fall from a fifth-floor window during the demonstrations.

Anti-U.S. Feelings Tinge Seoul Student Protest

The Asian Wall Street Journal on Dec. 8 reported that there were 202 student protests in the first 11 months of this year in south Korea, compared with 104 for all of 1982 and that "Yankee go home," once a slogan unknown to Korean students, is becoming part of their lexicon.
Excerpts:

SEOUL – It's shortly before noon on an autumn day and things are turning nasty at Yonsei University. Students opposed to the "government" are engaged in a rock fight with plainclothes policemen stationed on campus.

The students shout slogans like "Down with the Chun dictatorship," in protest of the administration of "President" Chun Doo Hwan. The plainclothes men wear white, knit gloves over black ones to cushion their knuckles when punching students.

Backing up the plainclothes men are riot police dressed in green uniforms, combat boots and black helmets that look like samurai head gear. They fire tear gas canisters, but don't otherwise engage the protesters.

The rally, which lasted three hours, was the "longest and toughest" demonstration at Yonsei since Mr. Chun took power in May 1980, says Horace G. Underwood, a member of the school's board of directors and assistant to the president.

Demonstrations Stronger

Similar protests broke out this autumn at a host of other universities, illustrating a trend that's widely recognized in "government" and on campuses: Student demonstrations are stronger and police responses more forceful than at any other time since Mr. Chun assumed power.

Perhaps more disturbing, there's a growing although still small radical and anti-American undercurrent to the protests. "Yankee go home," once a slogan unknown to Korean students, is becoming part of their lexicon.

To be sure, protest hasn't become wide-spread throughout Korea and doesn't app to threaten the basic stability of government.

But by most measures, protest seems to be growing. A human rights organization here reports dramatic increases this year in student protests and in prosecutions of students. (The group doesn't want to be identified for fear of "government" reprisal.)

The organization says there were 202 student protests in the first 11 months of this year, compared with 104 for all of 1982. These figures comprise mainly demonstrations, although leafleting incidents also are included. The group also said 321 students were prosecuted in the 11 months, compared with 183 in 1982. Western diplomats say they regard these figures as reliable.

Student slogans vary from campus to campus but many center on demands for an end to the "military dictatorship" of Mr. Chun, an end to U.S. support for the "government" and an end to the police presence on campus. But underlying the slogans is a feeling among some students that Korea is becoming overly dependent on the U.S. and Japan. Some blame this dependency for the country's precarious levels of debt.

Students, professors, university administrators and human rights activists offer a variety of reasons why young demonstrators are becoming more radical.

– Students have lost faith in prospects for democratic change and don't believe Mr. Chun will keep his oft-stated promise to step down when his presidential term expires in 1988. Furthermore, they regard Mr. Chun as a usurper who dashed hopes for democratic change when he seized power after "President" Park Chung Hee's assassination in 1979. Students also have lost faith in the U.S., which they once considered an ally for people seeking more representative government.

"We know we can't topple the government," one student said. "But we continue to demonstrate because it's the only way to show our attitude about the government."

– Students have become less respectful of authority as the nation industrializes and as social values change. As one Western diplomat explains, students 20 years ago would pick up a piece of paper from the floor if a professor so requested. "Students just don't do that anymore," he says. "This has obvious implications about the way students feel about their government."

– The "government" has aggravated the situation with its heavy handed campus presence. At times under "President" Park, students were allowed to demonstrate on campus, though they were prevented from marching onto the streets.

Now plainclothes men are more evident on campus and they join with riot police to put down demonstrations if there's a hint that the rallies might get out of hand.

"I think government policy is tending to suppress the moderates and leave the field to the radicals," Mr. Underwood said.

Student protest dates back at least to the Japanese occupation period. Then, in 1960, students were the driving force in the downfall or "President" Syngman Rhee. Since Park Chung Hee staged a military coup and took over the government in 1961, students have been at the forefront of groups demanding more representative government.

Police keep demonstrators on campus through shows of overwhelming force. Riot police routinely are stationed near the gates of universities and march onto campuses in large numbers when trouble starts. Plainclothes police on campus are the first line of defense against demonstrations. Students call them "benchers" because they often wait in groups on benches. They are evident even to casual visitors; Hollywood couldn't have arranged for a tougher looking group.

On occasion, students attempt to demonstrate in downtown Seoul. But the police network is quick to pick up news about such plans. In such instances police commonly apprehend students found in the vicinity of the downtown area and take them to outlying areas of Seoul where they are held until late evening. Western diplomats say. One night this autumn, 3,000 to 4,000 students were loaded onto buses and taken far from downtown as a preventive step, a diplomat says.

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